in the constitutional method of governing Cochin. I, therefore press this one rupee cut to a division.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

Question put:—*That the grant minus Re. 1 may be made.*

The demand minus Re. 1 was carried by the House.

15. XV—Law and Justice—B. 2. District Court—Temporary Establishment—Rs. 22.

President.—The next is the demand for Rs. 22 under XV—Law and Justice B. 2—District Court—Temporary Establishment.

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar.—Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 22 under XV—Law and Justice—B2—District Courts—Temporary Establishment. Sir, one of the Harikars of the Diwan's personal staff who was appointed as peon of the Temporary Second Additional Judge of Anjikaimal entered on privilege leave for about 2 months and a substitute had to be appointed. Generally leave allowance is not provided for in the case of temporary establishment. As such they are not eligible for leave allowance. But in the case in question, however, the temporary peon happened to have a permanent place as Harikar and he has to be paid leave allowance. The result is that there is no provision for the pay of the acting hand and his pay at the rate of Rs. 11 per month aggregating to Rs. 22 is the amount that I move for the acceptance of this House.

Motion No. 1.

The following motion was not moved and so it was considered withdrawn.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22 for Law and Justice by Re 1.*

Motion No. 2.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22 for Law and Justice by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I have tabled this motion, Sir, to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of releasing a political prisoner Mr. Amsi Narayanan Pillai who is now in the Viyyur Central Jail and of withdrawing all pending political prosecutions. Mr. Pillai is a young poet and the editor of 'Mahatma' and belongs to Travancore. He was proceeded against under Section 93 of the Criminal Procedure Code and was ordered to furnish security for good behaviour for getting printed the third edition of 'സത്യാഗ്രഹശതമാലിക' and the 4th edition of 'സത്യാഗ്രഹമീമാംസ'. His was not a case of ordinary trial and punishment. A true Satyagrihi and Congressman that he is, Mr. Pillai refused to take part in the proceedings of the Court

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and did not offer any security as ordered. For one thing he has not committed any offence against our State. The above poems were proscribed in British India because it is alleged that they contain some seditious matter against the Government established by law in British India. Whatever that may be, it is not my purpose to dicuss the merits or demerits of the prosecution case. Even granting for arguments' sake that his pamphlet contain seditious matter, I wish to point out that under the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, the British Government has undertaken to release all prisoners convicted for such offences. They have in pursuance of that agreement released almost all the political prisoners who have not committed any act of violence. Our Government is not a formal party to this agreement. But it is certainly a constructive party to it and it is morally bound to abide by its terms. There is talk of peace everywhere. I know that our Government is considering the question. I wrote a letter to he Diwan as soon as the announcement of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement was made. He has kindly written back saying that orders will be passed shortly. The letter does not say whether the order will be favourable or adverse. But considering the spirit of the times and the character of the gentleman at the helm of affairs of our State I expect a favourable one. But let me tell him that delay in these matters is most painful and irritating. Life in our jail is a most difficult one especially when we consider the fact that there is no provision for the special treatment of political prisoners. You all know that there is no human touch to the jail administration in our State. Although Mr. Pillai is sentenced to simple imprisonment he is in fact put to solitary confinement. For he is alone there. He has no friends. He is always shut up in a cell. He cannot move about and mix with the other prisoners. Under these circumstances it would be an act of cruelty to detain him any further in jail. Let me tell the Government that it would be more graceful if they find their way to release him at once. I appeal to the members of the House to unanimously support the resolution. When all is said and done the only offence committed by Mr. Pillai is the offence of loving his country and working for its salvation.

The case for the withdrawal of the pending prosecutions also stands on the same footing. These are days when a policy of forget and forgive is being followed on the other side of the frontiers. The prosecution and conviction here is due to the Civil Disobedience movement in British India. They have squared up their differences there and have declared a truce. We have no independent quarrel here. Why not our Government also follow the British Government and withdraw all the

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there are some cases pending now. I would therefore request the Government to withdraw those prosecutions.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—On the first point—regarding the release of the political prisoner—the Government will accordingly do so. Only they want some more detailed information to be collected from the District Magistrate, and as soon as it is received, orders will be issued. He has already been given some concessions since he is a political prisoner. As to the other point, viz., the one regarding the withdrawal of the prosecutions now pending, if I remember right, there is only one set of prosecutions. As to that no definite reply of "yes" or 'no" could be given straight-a-way at present. However, the point will be noted and considered as sympathetically as possible.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—In the light of the assurance, I beg the leave of this House to withdraw.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Question put.—*That the demand may be made.*

Motion carried.

16. XV—Law and Justice—B.5—copyists' Establishment—Rs. 60.

President.—The next is the demand for Rs. 60 under XV—Law and Justice—B. 5—Copyists' Establishment.

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar.—Sir, I again rise to move or an additional allotment of Rs. 60 under XV—Law and Justice—B.5—Copyists' Establishment. This House will be pleased to remember that I had moved for an additional allotment for 4 temporary copyists entertained in the Ernakulam Munsiff's Court for a period of 2 months to clear off arrears in the copying section. I am glad to inform the House that the work has now become normal, but the Registrar of the Chief Court reports that the permanent copyist staff cannot cope with the work of the two courts, the permanent and the additional Munsiffs' Courts, and that one temporary copyist will have to be kept on as long as the additional court is at Ernakulam, lest the work should fall into arrears. It is, therefore, proposed to give a temporary additional hand on Rs. 20 per mensem for a period of 3 months more, that is, till the re-opening of the courts in the interest of the litigant public] I, therefore, request that this allotment may be sanctioned by this House.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60 under XV—Law and Justice B. 5 by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—This is a motion to request the Government that in the case of a few hands employed in the Judicial Department as copyists, the lot of these hands

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